

## Tareq Aziz arrives in India

NEW DELHI (R) — Iraqi Vice-Premier Tareq Aziz arrived in New Delhi Tuesday for talks on the non-aligned conference due to be held in Baghdad in September and said he hoped Iraq would attend the meeting. Mr. Aziz, visiting India as a special envoy of President Saddam Hussein, told reporters at the airport that Iraq would invite all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to the meeting, including Iran with which Iraq has been at war for 16 months. India, which was host to a non-aligned foreign ministers conference in February last year, is playing a major role in discussions leading up to the Baghdad conference. Mr. Aziz was expected to meet Mrs. Gandhi Wednesday.

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"



## Qadhafi invited to Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba has invited Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi to visit Tunisia, Libyan Trade Secretary Buzet Durda said Tuesday after meeting the Tunisian head of state. Col. Qadhafi paid an unexpected visit to Tunisia last month while President Bourguiba was in the United States for a medical check up. Last week, a semi-official Tunisian weekly said the visit had paved the way for another trip by the Libyan leader that would "clear the air" in relations between the two countries. Relations between Tunis and Tripoli have been strained since Col. Qadhafi's attempt eight years ago to merge the two states was rejected by President Bourguiba only hours after they had both agreed to the project.

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## Jordanian document adopted by U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — The message which Jordan's permanent U.N. delegate, Dr. Hazem Nusseih, has sent to the U.N. secretary-general on the Middle East situation has been accredited as an official document in the Security Council and the General Assembly. The document warns against the dangers and practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in constructing Israeli government buildings in the eastern parts of occupied Jerusalem. The document referred to this connection to the transfer of the housing ministry to occupied Jerusalem on Dec. 30, 1981. The document says that such practices completely contradict the Security Council and General Assembly resolutions which affirm the religious status of the holy city. The document also states that such practices would increase tension in the Middle East.

## Jaffa Arabs protest conditions

AMMAN (Petra) — The Islamic Awaqaf committee and the Islamic club in Jaffa have published a report on the conditions of Arab residents in the city since 1948. The report says that the number of Arab residents has increased by some 15,000 people, but are still living in the same areas they used to live before. The report explains that this constitutes a severe housing crisis and reflects badly on the social and cultural conditions of the Arab residents, particularly the students and the young people. Chairman of the Islamic Awaqaf Committee in Jaffa, 'Abd Kabooob said there are dozens of Arab families in Jaffa living in houses which are about to collapse, and that these families do not have the sufficient resources to purchase new housing units. Furthermore, the Arab areas of the city lack the necessary public services, he said.

## Kuwait nominated for POW visits

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi foreign ministry spokesman said on Tuesday that Iraq agrees to have Kuwait as a gathering place for the families of the Iraqi and Iranian prisoners of war. In a statement to the Iraqi News Agency (INA), the spokesman said in reply to statements made on Sunday by Ayatollah Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis (parliament), that Iraq has placed no conditions on the exchange of families of the Iraqi and Iranian POWs, and that Iraq agrees to have Kuwait in addition to Turkey as a gathering point for these families. The spokesman added that Iraq is responding positively with all efforts to achieve this humanitarian goal.

## U.S. interest rates prompt dollar surge

LONDON (R) — The dollar surged to its highest level in five months against the West German mark on European currency exchanges Tuesday because of expectations that U.S. interest rates will remain high, and the British pound also showed strength. The Frankfurt market fixed the rate at midday at 2.3750 marks, the highest level since Sept. 11. Dealers said the country's central bank, the Bundesbank, did not intervene by selling the U.S. currency which later edged back in London to 2.3580 marks, compared with 2.3580 at the close in London Monday.

## Gunmen wound UNIFIL soldier

NAHARIYA (R) — A French member of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon was wounded Monday by an unidentified gunman, a U.N. spokesman said Tuesday. The soldier was driving a truck carrying members of the force's Senegalese contingent near Kasbiya bridge in southern Lebanon when a car suddenly stopped and one of its passengers fired at the U.N. vehicle, the spokesman said. The car sped away and the U.N. is investigating.

## Arabs go ahead with meeting

MANAMA, Bahrain (A.P.) — The Arab foreign ministers have decided to go ahead with plans for an emergency conference in Tunisia next Friday afternoon despite continuing inter-Arab differences, according to a report distributed here Tuesday by the Gulf News Agency. The agency said in its Tunis-dated dispatch that many of the foreign ministers of member states of the Arab League were expected to attend in person. The agency had reported Monday night that Syria will present a working paper demanding all Arab states "seek to rupture political and economic ties with the U.S. and countries supporting Israel" at recent U.N. General Assembly and Security Council debates on Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights.

## Haig envoy, Habib to visit Mideast

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Richard Fairbanks, former U.S. assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, will be going to the Middle East late this month to follow up on meetings with Egyptian and Israeli officials held recently by Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs Nicholas Veliotis said Monday that Mr. Fairbanks would be discussing the peace process as the personal representative of Mr. Haig.

Mr. Veliotis said that Mr. Fairbanks would be participating at meetings at the ministerial level, the same level at which former President Carter's personal representative, Sol Linowitz, participated. The difference, according to Mr. Veliotis, is that Mr. Fairbanks would be reporting to the secretary of state rather than the president.

Mr. Veliotis, testifying on recent developments in the Middle East before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East, said the next step in the peace process should be a declaration of principles regarding the "autonomy" process. However, he indicated there is no deadline for progress in the autonomy talks, noting that it was "an erroneous assumption" that April 25 was a deadline. That is the date Israel is scheduled to return the last third of the Sinai to Egypt.

Subcommittee chairman, Lee Hamilton, revealed that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, during a meeting with congressmen last week, said he would provide the subcommittee with a list of names of Palestinians who might at some point be willing to participate in the peace process. Mr. Mubarak said last week that there are many of what he called moderate Palestinians.

Mr. Veliotis said the administration would welcome any assistance to encourage "moderate" Palestinians to join in the peace process, noting that the Camp David process envisaged Palestinian participation.

Mr. Veliotis outlined some of the problems in reaching an agreement on autonomy: whether Arabs in East Jerusalem would have a vote for a self-governing body on the West Bank, how much power the self-governing authority would have and the question of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Questioned about U.S. policy towards Iran, Mr. Veliotis said the United States is ready to normalize relations with Iran, but the administration is waiting on the Iranians to make a move. "We are not going to get out ahead of the Iranians," he said.

Asked about reports that Israel was supplying weapons to Iran, he said Israel was aware of the American policy of discouraging such sales.

Mr. Veliotis said that Philip Habib, who was instrumental in arranging the cease fire in southern Lebanon, would be in Washington next week and would be returning to the Middle East within the next two weeks for further talks.

## Saudi Arabia, U.S. end talks, set up joint military committee

MUSCAT (Agencies) — The United States and Saudi Arabia have agreed to establish a joint committee on military matters, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced Tuesday.

The group, called the Joint Committee for Military Projects, was set up after long and apparently tough negotiations. It had been long-sought by Washington and U.S. officials said it was the Saudis' clearest move yet towards public military cooperation with the U.S.

One high official described it as "a more formalized, structured relationship."

Its establishment was announced by Mr. Weinberger at a joint press conference in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, with Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Mr. Weinberger then flew to Oman, the second stop on a nine-day three-country Middle East tour. He later arrived in Muscat and was received by Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence Fahd bin Taymour. He went straight from the airport to a meeting which lasted for several hours with Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id. Officials would only say the discussion centred on "defensive issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations."

While both Mr. Weinberger and Prince Sultan said they were pleased with their talks, totalling more than 12 hours over three days, Prince Sultan did not mention the military committee and made clear they did not see eye-to-eye on every issue, particularly

a strong stand against "stupid action taken by Israel," apparently referring to recent Israeli moves such as its annexation of the Golan Heights and the bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor.

"These are provocative actions and we hope that the administration of President Reagan will take a stronger stand, because it has stronger relations with Israel, in order to stop this stupid behaviour from Israel," the prince said.

During the visit, Mr. Weinberger will meet high-ranking Jordanian officials to discuss with them a number of issues of interest to the area. He is visiting Jordan as part of a tour he is making to several Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman.

Mr. Weinberger is known to be one of the strongest advocates of a balanced U.S. policy in the Arab-Israeli dispute. He made enormous efforts to effect the AWACS sale to Saudi Arabia, and called for the suspension of the U.S. military aid to Israel in the aftermath of its air raids on Baghdad and Beirut. He also urged the U.S. administration following Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights to stop its purchases of Israeli military equipment.

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His Majesty King Hussein embraces a member of the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force during a visit to a training centre Tuesday. On the

King's left arm is the insignia of the Yarmouk Force. (Petra photo)

## Hussein pays visit to Yarmouk Force centre

# 'You are repairing damage done unto Arab ethics', King tells volunteers

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein gave his personal support on Tuesday to volunteers of the Yarmouk Force, which will soon be dispatched to join Iraqi forces in the Gulf war.

On a surprise visit to one of their training centres, King Hussein told the volunteers he was proud of being "one of you," a reference to his announcement on Jan. 29 that he would be the "first soldier" to join the force which would fight alongside Iraq in its war with Iran.

King Hussein hailed the response of Jordanians to his call for the formation of the force as a "manifestation of loyalty, chivalry, valour and selflessness."

"Others have been saying what they do not actually do; they have been parasites, enjoying the fruits of the good deeds of others. You are repairing the damage done

unto Arab ethics, credibility and honesty," he said.

King Hussein said the Jordanians are "rushing to assist Iraq" because that country "defends the cause of the Arabs at the eastern flank of the Arab World."

The Iraqi people and army "have dedicated themselves to repel Persian aggression against this nation, just as they have continuously strived to safeguard Arab rights and dignity in Palestine, Sinai, Jordan and the Golan," he added.

After the speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, King Hussein embraced the volunteers individually.

The King was accompanied on the visit by Prime Minister Mudar Badran who is also defence minister, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief Cba-

mberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Meanwhile, citizens continued their contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Contributions included JD 100,000 by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company; JD 20,000 by the Jordan Tourist Hotels Company; JD 10,000 by the Jordan Glass Factories Company; JD 3,000 by the JETT buses company; and JD 1,000 by the Marble Plants Company.

Moreover, a preparatory committee in Tafila decided to hold a popular conference in the city on Feb. 17 to support Iraq and the Yarmouk Force. The committee, which is headed by Tafila Mayor Suleiman Al 'Uran, decided to form several subcommittees to prepare for the conference and to follow up on the implementation of its resolutions.

## European security conference breaks into heated wrangles over Polish crisis

MADRID (Agencies) — The European security conference broke into a noisy dispute Tuesday after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and five other Western foreign ministers attacked the Polish martial law authorities.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiecej, holding the rotating chairmanship when the 35-nation talks reopened, tried to cut off debate while the Western onslaught was under way.

Officials at the closed-door meeting reported strong objections from Western and neutral delegations when Mr. Wiecej proposed a break until Friday. This would have left seven Western ministers unable to speak Tuesday, including French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson.

Mr. Haig, who had swapped places on the speakers' list to deliver his remarks immediately after Mr. Wiecej, said the Soviet Union had "clearly nullified" its commitments by instigating and supporting what he called a ruthless campaign of oppression in Poland.

Mr. Haig accused the Soviet Union, and the Polish military government of "a willful violation of solemn international accords" by engineering the crackdown in Poland.

In a blistering attack on the two governments at the 35-nation conference, he objected to talking about improved relations between East and West when past agreements have



## NATIONAL

# Workers' education plan scores big, gets extended

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In the following article, Dr. A. Majeed Khan, regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and Dr. Tayseer Abdul Jabbar, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour, assess a Jordanian project to promote population education in the country's labour sector.

JORDAN, where a population of three million lives on an area of 97,740 square kilometres, including the West Bank, does not see its population problem as being one of numbers. The Kingdom is one of the fastest growing in the region in terms of GDP, the average level of per capita consumption and the quality of life. The process as well as the consequences of the country's rapid growth, however, bring the national authority to grapple with population issues like a very low

labour force participation rate, a high dependency ratio (5:1), 53 per cent of the population being under 15 years of age, a low rate of participation of females in the non-agricultural labour force, approximately a third of the labour force working abroad, and about 100,000 foreign workers of lower skills being employed in the country. Internally, there is over-concentration of population in the north-western area and more than 70 per cent of the population live in 4 cities including Amman, the capital.

Jordan has no population policy with a demographic target in view. Instead, the country is totally dedicated to raising the quality of its human resource. The successive national development plans have emphasised the need to develop of social services infrastructure and programmes for health, education and welfare for the people. Besides the nine years free schooling and the Vocational Training Corporation to cater to the country's multi-sectoral job training needs, there are provisions for training, retraining and continuing education under each sectoral authority and autonomous entity.

The Ministry of Labour has decided to incorporate population issues into its workers' education programmes and proposed a project entitled "Promotion of Population Education and Welfare in the Organized Sector", with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) assistance and technical cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The ministry set its immediate objectives as:

1. Training social workers in selected establishments and, through them, creating volunteer worker-motivators to undertake population education among the workers.
2. Promoting labour-management cooperation at plant level to facilitate educational work among the workers.
3. Creating an awareness of the population problem among trade union leaders, and
4. Providing family planning services by the employers as part of their health and welfare services.

The scheme was drawn up as a modest two year programme, with a UNFPA input of \$108,000 and a contribution of \$30,000 in direct costs by the government. There was to be neither a resident expert nor a consultant. The main thrust of the project was on orientation, education and motivation of some IEC (information, education and communication) materials. The implementation was started in July 1979. In July 1981, the project was extended for another six months within the same resources, but with exponential outputs.

## Achievements

IN THE review of the achievements, one must bear in mind that behind its modern dynamic consumer facade, Jordan is a traditional

society, where religious values and tribal norms still provide the basic legitimacy for most social action. Most of the activities under this project have been carried out for the first time, and concerned sensitive areas of status relationship, to family values and the role of women. The project has served in the wide dissemination and awareness of population matters.

**1. Direct impact on the participants:** The main activity of the project was the undertaking of courses and population education for the trade union leaders, worker motivators and employers. Eight such courses were held from July 1979 to August 1981. Participants in these courses included persons from establishments employing more than 100 workers each. They represented higher and middle management, employers, trade union leaders, members of workers' committees and working women. The courses aimed at motivating selected persons, and not appealing directly to the on-site workers. Of special significance and impact was the courses in which both employers and workers took part. The participants were exposed to such topics as family health and food, religion and family planning, role of employers and workers in family planning, family size and labour productivity, manpower planning... etc.

**2. Involvement of professionals:** The project involved a large number of professionals as lecturers and panel discussion participants, from universities, government ministries, autonomous institutions and the media. They were given the opportunity to formulate, and later on, express their views and opinions on population problems to practically-oriented groups representing varied backgrounds. There were stimulating exchanges, which have further motivated both sides, on the related issues.

**3. Creation of wider awareness of population problems:** The Ministry of Labour sought the cooperation of the mass media in publicising these courses, their content and recommendations. Television coverage was provided at least for the opening ceremony, which was usually held under the patronage of the minister of labour. Daily press releases were issued and published in the newspapers. Interviews were also arranged for certain participants. Two compendium volumes were also published by the Ministry of Labour, including most of the lectures delivered during the courses. Copies of these volumes were sent to the cooperating agencies for their perusal.

**4. Training of personnel:** The detailed preparations for the project's courses provided an excellent experience for a number of officials in the Ministry of Labour. For every course, a number of staff were selected to arrange for the course and follow all of its activities. This had been a good opportunity for getting specialised information on population matters. Few officials were given fel-

lowships to attend special courses on information, education and communication in population matters held outside Jordan. This exposure to other countries' experiences in population education programmes has proven very useful.

## The new five-year development plan

The wider involvement of people and the created awareness in population matters have had their impact on the planners in drafting the new five-year development plan (1981-85). The new Plan includes a chapter on manpower and labour. Population matters have been touched upon in many parts of the plan, including the discussion on strategy. Indeed, manpower shortage and imbalance are considered as constraints on the country's ability to implement the plan.

## Extension of the project

A tripartite project review was held in late 1980. All parties, including UNFPA and ILO representatives concluded that the project succeeded in attaining its objectives. Based on such a favourable assessment, it was agreed by the project's coordinating committee to request its extension for another two years. In the second phase, emphasis has been laid on population education in factories and farmers cooperatives and among working women. The extension has been approved by the UNFPA and ILO, which is a further confirmation of the success of the first phase.

## ARE YOU...

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# NATIONAL

## Draft would give village councils expanded new powers

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has proposed a new law that it hopes will keep more Jordanians from moving to the city from their homes in the country. The plan is not to make the rural areas more attractive to live — and to do that by giving village councils wide powers to improve public services.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani said that the draft law, now before a cabinet legal committee, would take several months to approve. But when it comes into force, he said, it will give village councils powers almost equal to those municipalities now have. As a result, it is hoped that the councils' ability to provide sanitation, roads, communications and other services will improve significantly.

The second important provision of the new law is that it would turn the village councils into elected bodies, and would broaden popular participation by giving women the right to vote. Under the law currently in force — which is 28 years old — village councils are appointed by the local district officers in their area. Mr. Momani said he believes that all village councils will have had elections within two years, which could mean big changes in the countryside as a result of the new law.

The legislation has been made necessary, Mr. Momani said, by changes which have already occurred. Until last year, he said, most village councils — which had from five to 12 members, usually around seven — were funded very poorly. With little or no administrative or technical staff, they were unable to serve their communities adequately. In the past year, however, councils have been encouraged to hire such technical staff as surveyors or engineers, sometimes in cooperation with one another.

The government's encouragement of the councils went beyond mere urgings. Funding of village councils has been rising steadily, and in 1981, for the first time, heads of village councils got some compensation for their efforts.

In 1979, Mr. Momani said, each village council got an allocation of JD 5,000, regardless of population. This was already much more than they had got in the past. In 1970, the figure was JD 150. But in 1981, the villages started being funded by the central government proportionally to their population. Those with up to 1,000 inhabitants got JD 7,000; with 1,000 to 2,000, JD 10,000; and villages with populations over 2,000 got JD 15,000. A village can apply to be classified as a municipality if it has a population of 2,500 or more, and if it has had a council for at least five years.

Village funding will undergo another quantum leap in 1982. Instead of the base allocation of JD 7,000 for up to 1,000 inhabitants, JD 8,000 will be given to villages with 700 or fewer people. If the population is between 700 and 1,000, they get JD 10,000; if 1,000-2,000, JD 14,000; if 2,000-3,000, JD 20,000; and if the population is above 3,000, the village gets JD 25,000. On top of these impressive figures, Mr. Momani said that "six or seven" villages that are the centres of subdistricts will get JD 30,000. These include such towns as Ghazal, Zayyah, Biram and Subeih.

The increased allocations are independent of the draft law on village councils. But the greater resources they give the councils are one reason behind the law's creation of greater powers. Mr. Momani added that the "new approach" to villages would help the central government to "avoid creating municipalities." With their greater powers and financing, large villages will be able to continue to provide good services without applying to join the category of municipalities. And when

they do become municipalities, they will be able to handle the responsibility because of the experience their leaders have gained under the new legislation.

Despite the increased allocations, villages will still be getting less money from the central government under the new law than municipalities do. Bylaws will be issued to improve the taxation powers of the villages, Mr. Momani said, and to broaden the tax base. The ministry will give technical assistance and loans; but the villages' ability to mount large projects will remain less than that of municipalities.

There are now 270 village councils, and 117 municipalities, in the country. Mr. Momani said that after a lapse of five years during which no new municipalities had been created, 27 came into being during 1981. As for village councils, he said that probably about 30 would be set up during 1982.

Starting today

## Extended seminar on water in Jordan to bring together government, scientists

By Samira Kavar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — To establish a dialogue leading to fruitful cooperation between University of Jordan researchers and specialists on water resources, and their counterparts in various government departments, an interdisciplinary seminar on water organised by the university will open on Wednesday.

Dr. Elias Salameh, associate professor at the University's Geology and Minerals Department and chairman of the seminar, told the Jordan Times that faculty members have been researching the quality of Jordan's water resources and the problem of water pollution, particularly in the King Talal Dam, since 1977. Several research papers on the subject had been published, Dr. Salameh said; yet, in spite of the fact that such research has gained international recognition, its implications, findings and recommendations have not been taken very seriously by the government.

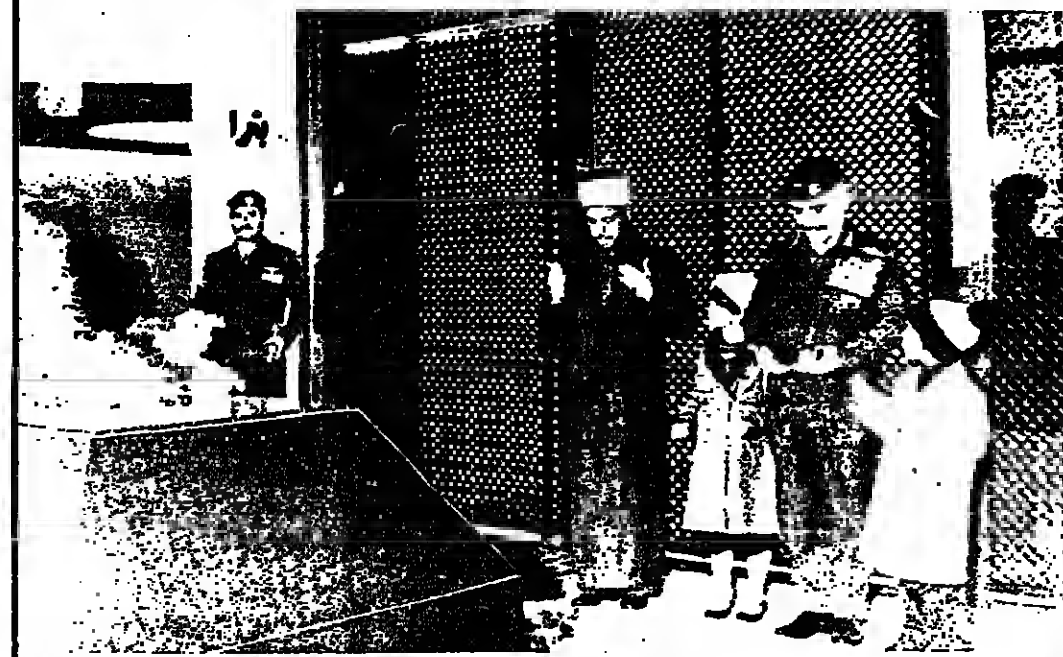
The seminar, it is hoped, will provide a forum for an exchange of views on the various water problems facing Jordan, and will pave the way for more cooperation between researchers and decision-makers concerned with water resources, Dr. Salameh said.

The seminar will be opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the university's Biological Sciences Auditorium at 10 a.m. Organised jointly by the university's Faculty of Science and its Faculty of Engineering and Technology, it will be divided into six three-hour sessions, scheduled for every second Wednesday until April 21. Dr. Salameh said the seminar was being held over such an extended period of time because government participants would be unable to absent themselves from work more than two days in a row, and would otherwise have been unable to attend all the sessions.

Dr. Salameh added that the topics discussed during the seminar would be better comprehended, and more adequately tackled, over an extended period of time rather than in three or four days.

About 200 people will attend Wednesday's opening session, while 100 participants from the university's Geology Department, the Natural Resources Authority

## King visits Queen Alia's mausoleum



AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited on Tuesday afternoon the mausoleum of the late Queen Alia on the fifth anniversary of her death, and recited prayers. Accompanying the

King on the visit were Prince Ali Ibn Al Hussein, Princess Haya Al Hussein and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

(NRA), The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), The Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), The Water Supply Corporation (WSC), the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the National Planning Council (NPC) will engage in working sessions. Mayors from communities in the Amman, Zarqa, Suweileh, Salt and Irbid areas have also been invited to attend, as have representatives of industrial plants and consultancy companies.

Prince Hassan will make an opening address at Wednesday's session, to be followed by a well-coming address to be made by Dr. Gerd Forch, associate professor at the university's Civil Engineering Department. NRA Director General Yusef Nimri will then speak on the quantity and quality of water resources in Jordan, and Dr. Salameh will discuss the country's relevant water resources. This will be followed by a paper on the original qualities of water resources in Jordan, presented by Dr. Manar Fayad of the Chemistry Department at the University. Dr. Hani Khoury of the Geology and Minerals Department will deliver

a paper on high alkaline waters from Al Maqarin area, and the floor will then be open to discussion.

The session of Feb. 24 will be devoted to Pollution of King Talal Reservoir and its Catchment, and will be chaired by WSC President Sa'id Bino. The first paper during the second session will be on Effects of Pollutants on the Biology of Surface Waters in the Catchment Area of King Talal Reservoir, delivered by Dr. Fuad Hasbweh of the university's Biological Sciences Department. The second paper, entitled Pollution in King Talal Reservoir: Microbiological and Chemical Aspects, will be delivered by Dr. Adel Mahasneh of the Biological Sciences Department, and will be followed by a paper entitled Hydrochemical Pollution of Amman-Zarqa Basin, by Dr. Leila Hananeh-Abdelhadi of the Chemistry Department.

The seminar's third session will take place on March 10, and will be devoted to the discussion of The Cholera Case—An Accident? Irrigation and Food Production. It will be chaired by Health Ministry Under-Secretary Sulaiman Subeih. The first paper will be on Man, Water and Disease, and will be presented by Dr. Elias Saliba of the Biological Sciences Department. Dr. Jalal Haddadin of the King Hussein Medical Centre will present the second paper, on Cholera — Bacteriological and Epidemiological Aspects. Dr. Sayed Khatari of the university's Soil and Irrigation Department will present the session's third and last paper, entitled Potential Plant Uptake of Heavy Metals from Industrial Waste Water Used in Irrigation.

The seminar's fourth session will be held on March 24, under the title Principles of Waste Water Treatment and Waste Disposal in Hot Climates, and under the chairmanship of AWSA President Mohammad S. Keilani. Prof. C.F. Sayfied, director general of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering at the University of Hannover, will present the first paper, on Waste Water Treatment. Prof. Rashad Natour from the Biological Sciences Department will give two lectures: on Utilisation of Agro-Industrial Wastes and Recycling Municipal Wastes into Organic Fertiliser in Kuwait.

Principle Treatment of Industrial Wastes will be the main theme of the fifth session, which will take place on April 7 under the chairmanship of Dr. Arafat Tamem, director of the Industrial Chemistry Department at the Royal Scientific Society. The first paper will be on Industrial Wastes and Standards of Treatment, and will be delivered by Prof. K. Ruffer from the University of Hannover's Institute of Sanitary Engineering. Mrs. Maha Tutunji of the University of Jordan's Chemistry Department will deliver the second paper, entitled Chemical Studies of the Industrial Waste Waters in the Zarqa River. The third paper, entitled Why: Recycling of a Waste Product, will be delivered by an M. Sc. student at the Biological Sciences Department, Mr. M. Shawer.

The seminar's sixth and last session will be held on April 21. Its theme will be Future Demands on University Education of Sanitary and Environmental Specialists. The chairman of this session will be Mr. Boulos Kifaya from the NPC's Infrastructure Department. Prof. Subhi Al Qasem, dean of the University of Jordan's

Science Faculty, will present the first paper, entitled The Role of the Faculty of Science in Water Research. The second paper, entitled The Development of Research and Advanced Education in Water Engineering, will be delivered by Dr. Bassam Abu Ghazaleh, dean of the Engineering and Technology Faculty. Dr. Forch will present the last paper, entitled Conclusions and Recommendations—Some Aspects of Higher Education in the Field of Water Engineering.

With such a wide range of topics for discussion, the seminar promises to cover most aspects of the country's water problems, which Dr. Salameh said could be summarised as follows: First, the shortage in the water supply to the Amman-Zarqa area, which Dr. Salameh believes is not caused by inadequate water resources and can be overcome by proper management.

The second problem, according to Dr. Salameh, is the pollution of the Zarqa River by industrial waste from Amman, Ruseifa and Zarqa. Polluted water from the river infiltrates underground into drinking water wells surrounding the river banks.

A third problem which Dr. Salameh referred to is the waste and garbage disposal system in Amman. Waste is incinerated, allowing the ashes, which contain heavy metals and chemicals, to be "leached" by precipitating into surface and ground water reserves. The fact that 60 per cent of Amman's houses are not linked to the city's sewerage network also means that waste from cesspools is allowed to seep into ground water reserves, Dr. Salameh added.

Finally, he said he feels that the absence of a single central water authority to provide comprehensive management of the country's water resources has often led to duplication and overlapping in the duties and responsibilities of the various departments handling those resources.

## Jordan invited to 3-day Arab investors meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government has received an invitation to participate in the first conference of Arab businessmen and investors, which will be opened by the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation in Taif on March 29.

The aim of the three-day conference is to let Arab businessmen get acquainted with one another, and to provide an opportunity for a meeting between Arab investors and those implementing projects in Arab countries. Another aim is to have participants get acquainted with the investment climate and obstacles and problems facing the investment of Arab capital in the Arab World, as well as with Arab investment opportunities and funds.

The conference will discuss the prospects of investment in Jordan, Morocco, North Yemen, Somalia and Tunisia, and measures which the Arab investor should take in case he wants to invest his funds in any of these countries.

## JD 12m Aqaba water project opens Feb. 18

AMMAN (Petra) — The JD 12 million Aqaba water project will be inaugurated on Feb. 18, it was announced today. The project consists of a well at the desert site of Al Disi, water pumping installations, a main supply line from Al Disi to Aqaba, a supply line from Aqaba to the new Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company plants and a distribution network inside Aqaba.

Water Supply Corporation Director General Sa'id Bino said that the total planned capacity of the main pumping line from Al Disi, in the Wadi Rummi, to Aqaba is 17.5 million cubic metres a year. He said the well, the associated power station and water storage tanks were designed to be implemented in two phases. The first phase, which has already been implemented, provides a capacity of 10 million cubic metres from Al Disi, and 2 million cubic metres of water from the nearby Wadi Al Yutm, a year. This will supply the city of Aqaba and the southern coast with 12 million cubic metres of water a year.

Mr. Bino said the main pumping line from Aqaba to Al Disi is 92 kilometres long, and has a diameter of 800 millimetres. The line from Aqaba to the fertiliser company plants has a 450-millimetre diameter.

A 9,000-cubic-metre water tank made of concrete has been built in northern Aqaba to be used for reserve storage, Mr. Bino said. Another concrete tank, with a capacity of 4,500 cubic metres, has been established at the fertiliser plant site for the purpose of regulating reserve storage and water pressure for the plant and other plants expected to be constructed in the area, he said.

Mr. Bino said the new water distribution network has been divided into independent sections to facilitate the repair of the pipelines when there is any damage. Special checking equipment has been purchased for this purpose, he said.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is contributing to the project a loan of 2.1 million Kuwaiti Dinars; the Saudi Development Fund a 20 million-Saudi riyal loan and the British Ministry of Overseas Development a £3.35 million loan. The rest will be covered by the Jordanian government budget.

## British ambassador decorates retiring 33-year employee

AMMAN (J.T.) — At an informal ceremony at his house on Monday evening, British Ambassador to Jordan Alan Urwick marked the retirement after 36 years of Mr. Aladdin Abu Seoud.

In front of a gathering of Mr. Abu Seoud's friends and colleagues, Mr. Urwick presented him with the medal and ribbon of an honorary Member of the Order of the British Empire (MBE), and paid tribute to his long and valuable years in the service of Anglo-Jordanian trade—service which began in Jerusalem, where Mr. Abu Seoud first worked for the British Commercial Agency in 1946. He remained there until May 1948, when he came to Amman to join the commercial section of the British Embassy.

He has worked at the section for the last 33-and-a-half years, holding ever more responsible positions and making a major contribution to the work of the embassy, Mr. Urwick said that throughout this period, Mr. Abu Seoud's work had been characterised by thoroughness, integrity and complete honesty, and he had won the affection and esteem of many generations of embassy colleagues.

## Fund chief back from savings confab

AMMAN (Petra) — Postal Savings Fund Director General Abdullah Al Hawamdeh returned to Amman from Bangkok on Monday evening after participating in a seminar on the encouragement of individual savings in developing countries in Asia and the Indian Ocean area.

During the six-day seminar, which was organised by the international institute for savings in cooperation with the Thailand government savings bank, several topics were discussed by the 30 participants, related to the experience of savings banks, ways to make them succeed; the banks' participation in developing the national economy; spreading awareness among citizens of the significance of saving, and incentives offered by savings establishments to attract national savings.

The participants represented savings establishments in Japan, Australia, New Guinea, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan, South Korea, the Philippines and Jordan, in addition to representatives from the international institute for savings in Geneva.

## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	2	11
Aqaba	6	20
Deserts	1	14
Jordan Valley	10	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Aqaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 59 per cent, Aqaba 47 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Seminar

• Opening session of the interdisciplinary water seminar, on the theme Water Resources in Jordan: Quantity and Quality. Opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at 10 a.m., at the Auditorium of the University of Jordan's Department of Biological Sciences.

### Exhibitions

• Recent prints from Britain, featuring work by a number of contemporary British artists, at the British Council from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 4 - 6 p.m.

• Spotlight Germany, an exhibition of works by 11 of West Germany's best-known photographers, opens at the Goethe Institute.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### £3m British loan said coming

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has approved an exchange of memoranda between the governments of Jordan and the United Kingdom on a £3 million loan for Jordan's five-year development plan, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Tuesday. The cabinet has authorised National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh to sign the memoranda for the government of Jordan, the paper said.

### Anjara drafts JD 250,000 budget

AMMAN (J.T.) — Anjara Municipality in Ajloun District has prepared a JD 250,000 draft budget for 1982, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Tuesday. It quoted Anjara Mayor Mohammad Al Smadi as saying that the municipality had recently a three-kilometre road to a nearby community college at a cost of JD 12,000, and had built four kilometres of pavements at a cost of JD 45,000. Mr. Smadi added that the municipality had built a 16-classroom school for girls at a cost of JD 25,000, and added a wing to the boys' secondary school at a cost of JD 50,000, the paper reported.

### Computer course ends today

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course in computer programming will end on Wednesday at the Statistics Department. The course was organised in cooperation between the Statistics Department and the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research in Baghdad, with the support of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Twenty-four participants from 10 Arab countries are taking part in the course.

### Interior aides' confab team formed

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Sulaiman Arar will lead the Jordanian delegation to an extraordinary conference of Arab interior ministers which will begin in Riyadh on Feb. 22. The delegation will include Mr. an Governor Turki Al Hindawi, Public Security Assistant Director Mohammad Ali Al Amin, Interior Ministry Assistant Under-Secretary for Legal Affairs Salem Al Kisan and Interior Minister Secretary Hamad Hamdan.

### Bahraini student group due in March

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Bahraini student delegation will arrive in early March on a visit of several days to Jordan, the local press reported Tuesday. The Ministry of Education has prepared a special programme under which the group will visit a number of educational establishments in Jordan, in order to get acquainted with Jordan's educational progress, curricula and modern methods. The visiting students will also visit historical and tourist sites in Jordan. The Bahraini delegation's visit to Jordan is part of a cultural cooperation programme between Jordan and Bahrain.

### Public works officials meet Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Public Works Awad Al Masri will preside over a meeting of public works directors in Jordan's governorates and districts next Thursday, the local press reported on Tuesday. The participants in the meeting will review work on road and construction projects implemented by the ministry, the paper said. They will also discuss proposals on the execution of these projects, and measures to overcome any problems facing them, it added.

## Asfour returns from 3-day Tunis economic council meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour returned to Amman from Tunis on Tuesday evening after participating in a three-day meeting of the Arab Economic Council, which began there on Feb. 16.

The council discussed several topics, Mr. Asfour said, the most important of which were the measures adopted so far by member states on the ratification of a unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital, and an agreement to facilitate and develop trade among Arab states.

The council also discussed the steps taken by the Arab League's economic affairs department regarding a plan for joint Arab action. It looked at proposals to facilitate the movement of manpower within the Arab World, and a draft Arab agreement in this regard.

The council also approved the formation of a unit to collect information on Arab brain drain.



Walid Asfour

The council expressed its appreciation of the Greek government's stand regarding the Palestinian issue, and called on the member Arab governments to reassess their commercial and trade relations with Greece, upon a recommendation submitted to the council by the Jordanian delegation.



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## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Fully electronic dashboards

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Electronic dashboards in cars have so far been considered luxury items fitted only in the most expensive models. The electronic instruments incorporated in these dashboards usually have a single task to perform, such as digital clocks or digital speedometers. There are indications that this trend is going to be extended within the next few years to include the installation of improved fully electronic dashboards as standard items.

The production and installation of high-performance electronic instruments will simplify the control over the functions of the various units, and will go

along with the prevailing trends for more compact, lightweight, and efficient cars. The information needed by the driver, such as the speed, engine condition, or faults in the electrical network, can be instantly displayed by the electronic monitors with more precision than that obtained by the conventional mechanical means. Car manufacturers will take advantage of the appearance of the electronic displays to add a luxurious and technologically-advanced touch to the design of the interior.

The electronic displays are highly compatible with the electronic controls in other parts of the vehicle.

Some firms have already marketed dashboards containing wide screens of varied shapes, colours, and functions. These specifications can be easily changed by modifying the computer software upon which they have been designed for specific characteristics.

Such an approach will enable the incorporation of different versions for different automobile models, and for several years. The system is very reliable and economical compared to the conventional instruments.

Other innovations in this respect involve the elimination of the visual displays and their replacement

by sound alarms. Electronic voice synthesizers have already been put into use in many automatic control systems, and their utilisation to issue verbal conversation-type information to the driver is just a matter of time.

In fact, some automobiles have been fitted with verbal units to issue instructions to fasten the seat-belts, fill in the petrol tank, switch off the lights, etc... Development in this direction will provide verbal detailed information on the condition and performance of the mechanical components, and on the result of automatic self-testing and diagnosis of failures.

The voice instruments will supply the messages to the driver without any need for the latter to observe the dashboard while he is driving.

Furthermore, if properly developed, these units will be more economical than the visual displays. The voice system has, however, some disadvantages and shortcomings. Its reliance on the sound level inside the automobile renders it susceptible to be masked by the sound of the engine, music, or external noise. For this reason, the intention of the manufacturers lies in producing both visual and voice systems capable of complementing each other.

### Walk, Charles

WE HAVE heard some more from Charles Percy, and what we hear is intriguing, but still generally just words unbacked by action. Mr. Percy, the chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently completed a long tour of the Middle East, and has told an audience in Washington this week that the United States cannot forever isolate itself by defending questionable Israeli acts and policies. Mr. Percy has got the general theme more or less correct. The United States has lost its credibility in the Arab World because the only consistent thing it does well is to have given Israel total financial, military and political support. It cannot do this for long without completely losing touch with the Arabs, and this is precisely what is happening right now (and explains, for example, why United States Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is having such a hard time convincing the Saudis to jump into America's lap and fight the Commies).

Yet -- there are always yet when American politicians make reasonable statements about the Middle East -- Mr. Percy wants to get out of the American predicament by asking the Arabs to recognise Israel. Why? Because Israel is, as Mr. Percy found out, prone to questionable policies and actions? Recognition is a two-way process, and it will take place only when the Israelis simultaneously recognise the Palestinian reality and the Palestinian right to statehood. Why, we wonder, does not Mr. Percy's committee recognise the Karmal government in Afghanistan?

Mr. Percy has the power to put his money where his mouth is -- and his mouth is proving a refreshing instrument of some sense. He is heading in the right direction; he simply needs to start walking, because talking alone is not enough. One hopes Mr. Percy has the fortitude to keep moving ahead.

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

#### The apple of America's eye

AL RA'I: Once again Israel has started to play the old tune about its fears vis-a-vis the situation in South Lebanon. This was the issue under discussion during a meeting between Menachem Begin and U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis and another between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and U.N. under secretary-general Brian Urquhart. This tune was coupled with threats voiced by the Israeli defence minister.

This reminds us of the scenario on possible adventures which Israel might embark on before completing its final withdrawal from Sinai. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has recently warned against Israeli preparation being carried out to launch an attack against South Lebanon.

This likelihood of an Israeli attack is bound to increase tension in the region and pose a number of questions on the United States' approval of what is taking place, particularly since U.S. officials in Washington openly declare that Israel is the only ally and strategic treasure the United States has in the region.

The United States ought to practice its influence on its 'only ally' in the region in order to put an end to this escalating tension and to stop Israel from embarking on an adventure in South Lebanon which might lead to very grave repercussions in the region.

#### Seriously, now

AL DUSTOUR: For the second day Israel has been talking about "postponing" its large-scale aggression on South Lebanon. Israel continues to threaten that it will attack the Palestinian resistance inside the Lebanese territories in retaliation to any fedayeen operation launched from any direction or any place in the world.

What is new to this issue is that the aggression has been postponed at a request by the United States under the pretext that the United States is eager to maintain the cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and in return for a U.S. promise that Philip Habib will visit the region once again. The fact is that Israel has not adhered to the ceasefire agreement. It considers any fedayeen operation a violation of the agreement when it is continuing its provocative actions against the Palestinian People inside the occupied lands and against the Palestinian resistance. Israel had only accepted the cease-fire agreement because of the damage inflicted on its settlements in the north. This is why Sharon said it would not come as a surprise if Israel embarked on a military operation against the Palestinian resistance.

If the United States is really interested in establishing a ceasefire and if it has been able to prevent Israel from launching an attack on South Lebanon, then why does not it force the Begin government to cease all provocative activities against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance?

### Iraqi reactor posed no threat to Israel

By Charles Hughes

On Nov. 19th 1981, a brief announcement by the International Atomic Energy Agency stated that Iraq had been cleared completely from the charge of producing nuclear materials for military purposes. The Agency's inspectors had visited the site of the reactor, destroyed by Israeli air attack last June, and had found that there was no evidence to support the Israeli charges.

Like many events with far-reaching implications, the news was ignored by most of the media, with the exception of the BBC World Service.

Since the attack on the reactor near Baghdad, a steady stream of false and misleading information has been put about by the Israelis. All the accusations against Iraq have now been answered authoritatively by the IAEA. The suggestion that enriched uranium might have been diverted to weapons use has been proved to be

false by the Agency's comprehensive accounting procedures. Photographs of the reactor taken through the water pool show clearly that there are no signs of additional low-grade uranium and equipment having been added to the reactor core in order to produce plutonium.

#### Lesson

The lesson is now quite clear to Iraq and to the other 48 states (excluding the 'big five' and Israel) that have significant nuclear activity. The Israeli attack has shown that opening up their nuclear facilities and complying with both the letter and the spirit of the Non-proliferation Treaty offers no protection. They can be attacked with impunity by a country that makes unsubstantiated allegations of possible military use of their nuclear facilities. The position is made worse by the suspicion that some American officials if not the U.S. Government

had foreknowledge of the Israeli intentions. The expected response for some of these countries will be to acquire secretly a nuclear weapons capability. A possible scenario would be:

— Enter into secret agreements for the supply of uranium ore. This has been difficult in the past because the ore producing countries among the 114 signatories of the NPT have cooperated with the IAEA accounting procedures. They are less likely to do so in future if the NPT offers no security. The USSR may also act as an undercover supplier.

— Set up a secret uranium enrichment plant. This is becoming increasingly feasible with the spread of ultra centrifuge technology. Strict secrecy will be possible because the enrichment plant need not be associated in any way with a nuclear reactor.

The NPT, which came into force in 1970, has so far held together. It

has not been easy for any single country to cheat on the provisions of the treaty and there has been little reason to do so. As the Deputy Director-General of IAEA has pointed out, if it were such a simple matter to deceive the Agency's inspectors, why is Israel not prepared to put the Dimona reactor under safeguards?

Now, with the protection offered by the treaty removed, it must be expected that several more countries will, in collusion with ore producing states, secretly acquire a nuclear weapons capability. They can hardly be blamed since Israel has stubbornly refused to have anything to do with the NPT and has used her U.S. supplied weapons to destroy a reactor intended to be used solely for peaceful purposes. Possession of nuclear weapons will be seen as a deterrent against future attacks by Israel or by any other technologically advanced country.

All this must be particularly worrying to the U.S. government.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty has until now reduced the probability of a 'small' nuclear war to negligible proportions. With the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the chances of a nuclear attack starting in some obscure part of the world and escalating into a major conflict will become all too real.

Unfortunately the U.S. government has been unable to take any effective action to reassure the NPT signatories. The influence of the Israeli lobby over congressional and public opinion in the USA prevents the application of any effective sanctions on Israel.

After the raid on the Iraqi reactor last June, Begin congratulated the pilots on preventing 'another holocaust'. But the attack destroyed not only the nuclear reactor; it effectively destroyed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It may well have lit the fuse for a world-wide holocaust.

— Voice of the Arab World



### Spanish left seeks acceptability

By Francois Raitberger

MADRID (R) — Spain's fledgling democracy, threatened by an attempted coup a year ago, has survived sombre predictions and is about to try that section of the military that wanted to topple it.

The court martial of 32 officers, including three generals, charged with military rebellion could open as early as February 18 in a heavily-protected barracks outside Madrid, according to the defence ministry. The officers face up to 30 years in prison if convicted.

Some of the defendants are prestigious military men and the court martial is seen as a decisive trial of strength between the government and the armed forces.

Many politicians last year expressed fears that right-wing officers would once again try to turn the clock back to the dictatorship of the late General Franco after the Feb. 23 coup attempt collapsed in the face of King Juan Carlos' firm stand for democracy.

But, despite repeated signs of military unrest, there has been no second attempt. Analysts generally agree that democracy has largely recovered, although it is still far from being totally assured.

Beyond the court martial looms the prospect of a general election this year or next which could bring the socialists to power for the first time since the 1936-39 civil war.

His eyes set on the court martial, centrist Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo has sought month after month to keep the military happy while quietly wea-

ning them away from politics. He gave the army, angered by guerrilla killings, a role in fighting Basque separatists. Soldiers were sent to seal the border with France and military intelligence was brought into a "unified anti-terrorist command".

Guerrilla killings abated, partly because of more efficient police action and partly as a result of soul-searching within the Basque separatist organisation ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) and of a ceasefire by one of its two branches — though that ceasefire may be about to be ended.

In 1980, 129 people were killed in political violence. Last year only 47 were killed, virtually all of them in the first seven months of the year but a recent killing and two kidnappings by ETA suggest the full may be coming to an end, adding to tension before the court martial.

The government sought to rejuvenate the armed forces through a law bringing forward retirement for officers.

It also pushed through parliament plans to take Spain into the North Atlantic alliance. One of the main arguments for NATO entry was that it would compel the military to look outwards and away from politics.

Nevertheless, there have still been signs of unrest among the military. Last December, 100 junior and non-commissioned officers published a manifesto expressing sympathy for the Feb. 23 plotters and a court martial passed a minimal sentence on an army

captain who called King Juan Carlos "a useless pig".

While the King urged the military to stick to soldiering, Mr. Calvo Sotelo took steps to restore discipline. In a surprise move last month, he dismissed the joint chiefs of staff and replaced them with younger, tougher generals.

NATO membership was one of the few issues on which the left-wing opposition, anxious to comfort the six-year-old democracy and avoid clashes, confronted the government.

The main opposition socialist party defied the wrath of nationalist parties and signed a pact with the government to slow down regional devolution, the *beta moire* of the military.

The armed forces, trained on Franco's idea of one Spain united under one flag, deeply distrust regional autonomy already well on its way in the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia.

Socialist and communist trade unions also tread carefully, keeping strikes last year down to their lowest level since Franco died in 1975. They agreed to moderate salary claims in return for a job creation scheme.

Despite the apparent political calm, the ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD), a loose coalition of centrists and conservatives, appeared to be slowly disintegrating following setbacks in regional polls.

Defections on its left and right wing have cut the number of seats it holds in the 350-seat congress (lower house) from 168 to 150,

and it could now be outvoted by the left with the support of minority groups.

Politicians wonder how long Mr. Calvo Sotelo will be able to rule on a razor-thin majority without seeking an alliance on his left or right.

With the court martial ahead, the opposition is not expected to bring down the government and force general elections before they

are due next year.

The danger of an early election, one prominent left-winger said recently, is that it might just not take place because the military could step into the power vacuum.

Another problem, analysts say, is how the military chiefs, most of whom fought Franco's "crusade" against the republican government in the civil war, would respond to a socialist victory.

### LETTER

To the Editor

I wish to bring to your attention the crimes that take place at movie theatres. Instead of being entertained many innocent people become victims of pickpockets.

I myself was the victim a week back, when after unsuccessfully waiting for more than half an hour for the crowd to clear I moved in to avoid missing the movie.

The entrance of the movie theatre in question is only slightly open and this gap is partly blocked by a chain, so that only one person at a time can enter even then with difficulty. This hampers the free flow of people and leads to the formation of a large crowd at the entrance.

On one hand this inconveniences the public and on the other hand facilitates the pickpocket's job.

I would be grateful if you can impress upon the management of the movie theatres and police to take appropriate steps to prevent these unpleasant incidents in Amman, which is otherwise a good city where one feels safe in the streets.

S. Bhatia,

P.O. Box 1470, Amman

### Jamaica biggest recipient of U.S. aid

By Marc D. Charney

KINGSTON, Jamaica (A.P.) — Fifteen months after his election, Prime Minister Edward Seaga's programme to lead Jamaica back from economic disaster appears to be making some headway, supported by a heavy flow of cash and encouragement from Washington. Seaga has delivered few new jobs so far. The country's most important export industry, bauxite, is in a slump. Jamaicans accuse their own businessmen of a "wait and see" attitude.

But officials and diplomats see signs of a turnaround, and say Seaga is laying the groundwork for long-term growth.

The effort is being watched closely throughout the Caribbean, a region where poverty is a key political issue.

Seaga's predecessor, Michael Manley, is a self-described "democratic socialist" who frightened investors and U.S. policy makers with his rhetoric and friendship with Cuban President Fidel Castro. He left the economy in shambles.

Seaga, by contrast, advocates free enterprise and shuns ideological quarrels with the West. In 1980 he beat Manley in a landslide by promising to rebuild the economy. He has since cut the ties Manley built to Cuba.

The Reagan administration, vowing to help him keep his promises, has granted Jamaica more aid per capita than any other nation, a U.S. official says. Last year it totaled \$50 per person. "If we are getting too much attention, it is because we need the attention," Seaga, a soft-spoken man known as a financial expert, said in an interview here. "No other country in the world has had eight consecutive years of negative growth," and, he adds, "our stability is the key to stability in the entire Caribbean."

His government reports slight economic growth last year — a major accomplishment because it was the first growth at all since the early 1970s.

Jamaica also regained access to international credit. Inflation slowed from more than 20 per cent in 1980 to little more than 10 per cent. Tax receipts went up. So did Christmas tourism.

But problems also developed. Jamaican businessmen and professionals who emigrated during the Manley years haven't returned in the numbers hoped. Unemployment has not yet come down significantly from an estimated 26 per cent. And as the United States' own economic slump deepens, aluminum companies keep reducing their estimates of how much Jamaican bauxite they need for the auto and housing industries.

For each million tons lost in the market, Jamaica foregoes \$35 million foreign exchange. Commercial bauxite demand projected for 1982 is dropping below 9 million tons, compared to 12 million tons in 1980 and 11.6 million in 1981.

U.S. aid last year was \$110 million, mostly in loans, and it may go to 150 million this year, one U.S. diplomat said.

President Ronald Reagan has recruited financier David Rockefeller to lead a committee promoting U.S. investment here, and a new treaty has granted tax privileges for U.S. firms which hold conventions here.

In December, the United States approved a special purchase of 1.6 million tons of bauxite for U.S. strategic stockpiles, boosting total 1982 demand to 10.6 million tons.

Aluminum companies withdrew layoff notices for 400 employees in December, and Seaga says the deal staved off serious problems for the recovery.

Pollster Carl Stone says voters appear willing to wait for employment to increase, and are aware how deep the problems are. Nevertheless, Jamaican observers and U.S. businessmen say Jamaica's own business class has not yet invested or extended local credit on the scale needed.

Manley criticizes the amount of government borrowing and the amount spent on consumer goods that now fill shelves emptied when he was prime minister. He also says Seaga's strategy could make Jamaica too dependent on multinational companies.

Seaga says it will take three years to "put Jamaica on a path of growth." He says his target is 15 percent growth over the five years before he must face new elections.



## ECONOMY

## Air Zimbabwe spreads its wings

By Nicholas Leslie

Salisbury — In an era when wide-bodied aircraft are the automatic choice of flagship for national airlines, one carrier has been studiously travelling an independent route.

Air Zimbabwe operates narrow-bodied Boeing 707s on its international routes. It has done so since it first began its non-stop service to the U.K. in April 1980, just before independence, and will probably continue to do so until 1983 at the earliest.

Its avoidance of wide-bodied aircraft was based on commercial considerations rather than financial necessity — ways and means can always be found to operate these expensive aircraft even if, like Zimbabwe, a country has an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Air Zimbabwe decided, however, that it would be more prudent to test the level of passenger demand before committing the airline to capital expenditure of a magnitude that would not only be daunting but would totally alter the pattern of financing and operation that had been adopted during 15 years of UDL.

At the same time, its decision can perhaps be seen as an act of faith in the country's future. For the belief clearly is that if Zimbabwe remains politically stable and its economy expands, Air Zimbabwe should be able to move into line with other national carriers, yet remain on a commercially viable basis.

In the transitional years — 1979-80 and 1980-81 — to full independence of the country, Air Zimbabwe's growth reflected its move into the international arena. Passengers carried rose from 365,770 to 402,274, but passenger kilometres flown jumped from 258.47 million to 431.4 million and cargo tonnes per kilometre flown rose from 2.5 million to 5.14 million. The 1979-80 profit was Z\$330,489. The 1980-81 results have yet to be published.

Formidable obstacles lie in the way of belief becoming a reality; however, the airline is attempting to establish itself at a time when the growth has gone out of the international air travel market. Costs are rising inexorably, particularly for fuel, which represents one of the biggest single costs of any airline. Air Zimbabwe has to

face immediate competition from the national airline of any country into which it flies since reciprocal flying rights are obligatory — and those airlines will probably be flying more modern aircraft, certainly on international routes. A very big marketing exercise is required in all areas where Air Zimbabwe is opening up new routes.

To date, Air Zimbabwe has undoubtedly performed remarkably well. Starting with one Boeing 707 leased from South Africa, it began in April 1980 a service three times a week from Salisbury to London's Gatwick Airport. Today, it has three 707s which it bought early last year from Lufthansa, the West German airline, for \$11 million (including spares) with a loan raised overseas.

There are now four flights a week, one of which includes a stopover in Frankfurt. The West German service was seen as a logical expansion because Frankfurt connects with most places of importance throughout the world, says Mervyn Eyett, general manager of Air Zimbabwe.

The businessman is seen as the cornerstone of passenger growth as with so many airlines — though the opening up of Zimbabwe to tourists is high on the list of priorities. As Eyett remarks of the Frankfurt stopover: "Germans are great travellers in East Africa; I hope that a few will extend their visit to here."

Nevertheless, any stopover — and more are planned — presents something of a dilemma. Air Zimbabwe has adapted two of its three 707s for use on longhaul routes of over 10 hours. But each intermediate landing and take-off can endanger the profitability of such routes.

While these aircraft are being used, therefore, the airline's priority must be to concentrate on long-hauls when opening up any new international service, says Eyett. Such an approach takes on even greater significance in view of the fact that Air Zimbabwe has to pay more for its domestic fuel supplies than any airline operating to or from Africa. This is a result

of the high costs of transporting oil to this landlocked country.

The airline hopes the situation may improve when the oil pipeline from Beira, in Mozambique — out of action since shortly after UDL — reopens.

Nevertheless, Eyett maintains that the London route is operating profitably. Though payloads were lower than expected in the early months, it has for several months now been achieving passenger payloads of at least 75 per cent capacity in both directions. Carries have not been as healthy, particularly on outward flights from Salisbury, but Eyett believes there should be a steady improvement. This is clearly of significance since 707s are designed to operate as passenger/cargo carriers rather than predominantly passenger aircraft.

One unfortunate and costly aspect of the distance between Salisbury and London is the flying time of 10½ hours, nonstop. International regulations require a back-up captain and flight engineer on 707s for any flight over 10 hours' duration. And as with other operators, staff represent the second biggest cost the airline has to bear after fuel.

Eyett says it is recognised that if Air Zimbabwe is to compete on equal terms with other national carriers such as British Airways and Lufthansa, it must eventually move into wide-bodied aircraft. The cost, though, is enormous — running into tens of millions of dollars for not only the aircraft but for an engine testing cell and other back-up equipment.

Various strategies are therefore being considered to defray the expense. One option is leasing. Another is a partnership with a nearby African country in a similar economic position to Zimbabwe's — a course of action, though that revives memories of the difficulties that finally split East African Airways.

Meanwhile, even the cost of Air Zimbabwe's training programme is a financial strain which the air-

line may try to ease by persuading other airlines, probably in Europe, to help train its apprentices and even pilots.

Training is crucial both to the airline's ability to expand and to its prospects of gaining revenue by servicing aircraft for other airlines. At present, it provides only transit checking for B.A. and Lufthansa, though it does have other engineering work such as servicing Dart engines for Air Tanzania.

The impact of international operations on Air Zimbabwe's revenue has been swift. Before the introduction of the fourth service to London and the Frankfurt stop, international flights were generating some 33 per cent of total operating revenue, while 67 per cent was earned from domestic and regional routes to Zambia, Malawi, South Africa and Kenya. Revenue from international flights now exceeds 45 per cent of the total.

Until Air Zimbabwe gets its wide-bodied aircraft it is enticing passengers on the London route with more non-stop flights than B.A. (which has only two) and a standard of comfort and service that it reckons more than matches those for similar classes of passenger in other airlines.

But the one stumbling block to growth may be Salisbury Airport. Facilities are clearly not designed to handle the 350 or so passengers disgorged by jumbo jets and on this basis a new terminal would seem to be a priority — though this may not be so for a government with a whole host of priorities and limited funds.

Meanwhile, Air Zimbabwe with its smaller aircraft would seem to have the advantage in terms of the speed with which its passengers can be handled, in addition to the frequency of its flights.

Eyett predicts that a wide-bodied service will be introduced sometime in 1983 — well in advance of noise regulations that may force 707s out of Europe within the next five years.

— Financial Times news feature

## China's foreign trade up 10%

PEKING (R) — China's foreign trade increased by between 10 and 11 per cent last year and also achieved a small surplus of exports over imports after a \$3 billion deficit in 1980, a trade promotion official said Tuesday.

Sun Fang, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said the surplus was expected to increase this year. He added that in 1983 China would start repaying, slightly ahead of schedule, money borrowed from other countries.

Mr. Sun gave no details of the trade figures and did not elaborate on China's debt repayment plans.

## U.S. contributions for loans to poor countries to go down after 1983

WASHINGTON (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposed budget, sent to Congress Monday, disclosed that U.S. contributions for loans to poor countries are expected to go down after 1983.

No figure was given. But according to one report, which the U.S. Treasury would not confirm, the administration proposal for contributions to the chief source of easy loans for the poorest countries will go down to \$750 million a year from the \$1.1 billion that former President Jimmy Carter promised to give. This money would be lent out by the International Development Association (IDA), a part of the World Bank, in loans that give 50 years to repay and charge no interest.

The 32 other donor countries, which supply 73 per cent of the funds, are expected to make cuts corresponding to the figure that Congress finally decides to contribute. Last year Congress provided only \$700 million.

For the year beginning Oct. 1, the administration is asking \$945 million and it says it will ask the rest of the \$3.2 billion that Mr. Carter promised — about \$1.1 billion — for the following year. But the \$3.2 billion would thus be given for four years, instead of the three years he intended. The other donor countries, which promised

\$8.8 billion, are reducing their pledges accordingly.

The U.S. budget previews a long promised but still unpublished study the administration has been making of the intergovernmental development banks.

It says the World Bank and other banks owned by governments will be advised by the United States to put heavier emphasis on loans that charge interest almost as high as commercial banks do. The budget called such loans "non-concessional lending (at near-market rates)." These banks already make most of their loans at rates closer to the market than IDA does, but still at easier rates than private banks charge.

According to the budget, the administration is also recommending an end to the practice of paying in a portion of the capital that the governments pledge to the banks for "non-concessional" lending. When these banks offer new shares, the member governments put up sums that the bank can only call on in an emergency. In the World Bank, no such emergency has ever arisen. The bank gets most of its funds by borrowing on regular markets and makes a good return on its money. It has never had a defaulted loan on the \$71 billion it has lent since 1945.

But a proportion of the money that the governments put up — 10

per cent, or more recently, 7.5 per cent — is paid in cash. This year the Reagan administration is asking Congress for \$126 million for this purpose, and is expected to ask 109 million for the next five years to complete its purchase in the last share issue.

No new issue is expected in the near future. In the past, other governments have always insisted that a portion of the money be paid in. If, next time, the United States proposes that there should be no such payment and declines to be

overruled, it would get no new shares and thus lose some of its voting strength.

From the summary in the budget, the Reagan administration does not go as far as some of the banks' critics. The study, it says, "concluded that the banks have an important role to play in promoting sound economic policies in recipient countries and recommended that the United States continue to participate in the banks while supporting changes in their operations."

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.8430/440	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2139/42	Canadian dollars
	2.3740/50	West German marks
	2.6030/60	Dutch guilders
	40.39/42	Belgian francs
	6.0310/40	French francs
	1267.25/1268.00	Italian lire
	236.70/85	Japanese yen
	5.7720/40	Swedish crowns
	5.9730/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.7795/7815	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	378.00/378.60	U.S. dollars

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Stock prices closed lower Tuesday following the larger than anticipated estimate of sterling M3 money supply in the six weeks to January 20, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down eight points at 562.7.

Prices fell at the outset in response to the fall on Wall Street and easier sterling prompted falls of up to ¼ in government bonds, extended to half a point after the mid January banking statistics.

Some leading issues closed above the day's lows but falls still ranged to 10p while gold shares, U.S. and Canadians were all easier.

Hawker closed 10p down at 326 while Grand met, Plessey, Tube Investments, Blue Circle, GEC and GKN eased between 5p and 8p. ICI recovered a 2p fall to close unchanged at 338p while Lloyds and Barclays were 6p down apiece in mixed banks.

Western Mining and Bougainville eased 16p and 6p respectively after reported sharply lower earnings.

Tins showed no response to news Malaysia is to cut tin production, dealers said.

## Yamani fears oil glut may prompt price-cutting war

ABU DHABI (R) — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has expressed fears of a price-cutting war as the slide in world oil prices picks up momentum.

As OPEC ministers were consulted about holding an emergency meeting, Sheikh Yamani was quoted by a Saudi newspaper as saying that the exporters group faced a "tariff-slashing" that violated its price agreement.

OPEC's current president, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, Mansur bin Zayed, told reporters that he spoke Tuesday with Sheikh Yamani and Kuwait's Ali Khalifa Al Sabah about the need for emergency talks on the world oil glut.

Sheikh Yamani told reporters

here, however, that he and his two colleagues felt "an extraordinary conference right now is not recommended." The glut would be stabilised when oil companies stopped running down their stocks, he said.

Dr. Oteiba added that he was in contact with other ministers of the 13-nation OPEC, the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but was not sure when they would decide about any meeting before scheduled talks in Quito, Ecuador, on May 20.

Sheikh Yamani was quoted by the Saudi Gazette as saying: "We know right now that some members have started giving discounts, violating the agreement reached in our Abu Dhabi conference" in December.

## JORDANIAN DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## CHANNEL 3

5:50	Koran
6:15	Cartoons
6:35	Children's Programme
6:55	Children's Programme
7:20	Local Programme
7:30	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:35	Arabic Series
9:40	Arabic Series
10:20	Soccer match between West Germany and Brazil
11:05	News in Arabic
11:15	Soccer match continued.

## CHANNEL 6

6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Comedy: Benson
9:10	Prince Regent
10:00	News in English
10:15	Dallas

## RADIO JORDAN

## 855 KHz, AM &amp; 99 MHz, FM

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:05	Morning Show
10:30	50 Minute Theatre
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	North by Sea
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	French Pop Stars
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Story Time

18:30	Jibran Jibran
19:00	News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
19:10	News Reports
19:30	Instrumentals
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show
21:57	News Headlines
22:00	Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The London Bach 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Strictly Instrumental 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 8:15 Report on Religion 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The King of Instruments 08:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Classical Record Review 10:30 The Red and the Black 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 A Word in Edgewise 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Musician at Large 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Listening Post 17:25 The King of Instruments 7:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report; Look Ahead 19:45 Ploegman of the Moon 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network
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## UK 21:15 Marching and Waltzing

21:30	Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News; The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice; Financial News 22:40 Reflections 23:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 The Instrumental Makers 23:30 Top Twenty
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## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	05:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions. 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.
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## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

## ARRIVALS:

6:30	Karachi (PIA)
8:00	Amman (EA)
8:55	Aqaba
9:00	Cairo
9:40	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait
9:50	Muscat, Dubai
10:10	Beirut
10:15	Abu Dhabi
11:00	Larnaca (CY)
11:40	Jeddah (SV)
12:30	Bucharest (KAC)
13:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Paris (AF)
16:45	Bangkok
17:00	Cairo

17:30	Cairo (EA)
17:45	Copenhagen, Athens
17:50	Zurich (SR)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	Frankfurt (LH)
01:00	Baghdad
01:00	Cairo
02:00	Baghdad

## DEPARTURES:

3:00	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
8:00	Karachi (PIA)
9:00	Rome (Alitalia)
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
9:30	Athens, Amsterdam (KL)
10:25	Copenhagen (SK)
11:00	Vienna, New York
11:30	Cairo
11:45	Larnaca (CY)
12:00	Jeddah (SV)
15:00	Bucharest (Tarom)
16:15	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Kuwait (AF)
17:35	Cairo (EA)
18:30	Kuwait (Swissair)
19:00	Kuwait
19:15	Dhahran
19:30	Jeddah
19:45	Bahrain, Doha
20:00	Baghdad
20:15	Baghdad
21:15	Dubai, Ras Al Khaimah
22:00	Baghdad

## EMERGENCIES

## DOCTORS:

Amman:	Tayseer Al Sa'di 77636/25952
	Wajih Barakat 38730/66982
Zargha:	Misbah Al Hijawi 81217/82254
Irbid:	Adnan Al Halbouni 2460
PHARMACIES:	
Amman:	Al Sahlan 36730
	Nairukh 23672
	Al Khami 43864

Fayez	61627
Al Ja'fari	72679
Zargha:	
Al Sa'adhi	(—)
Irbid:	
Al Farr	3661
TAXIS:	
Asfour	23230
Khalid	23715
Al Shahid	21091
Rania	25095
Sultan	51998

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Soviet Cultural Centre	41993
Spanish Cultural Centre	44203
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Al Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday.
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Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240. Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luw.

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	71125-6-7-8
Police headquarters	59141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English spoken)	24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	92285/92286
Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111

Tomatoes	220	150
Eggplant (large)	190	140
Potatoes (imported)	110	70
Marrow (small)	250	200
Marrow (large)	170	120
Cucumber (small)	450	400
Cucumber (large)	350	300
Hot Green Pepper	440	400
Sweet Pepper	350	300
Cabbage	100	70



## SPORTS

## Coe honoured with MBE

LONDON (R) — Olympic 1,500 metres champion and triple world record-holder Sebastian Coe received the MBE (Member of the British Empire) medal from Queen Elizabeth Tuesday.

Coe, 25, who was accompanied by his mother and father at Buckingham Palace, said: "This must rank even higher than an Olympic gold medal."

Holder of world records for 800 metres, 1,000 metres and one mile, Coe was one of four 1980 British Olympic champions overlooked in last year's honours list.

Despite their gold medals, Allan Wells (100 metres), Steve Ovett (800 metres), Daley Thompson (decathlon) and Coe were ignored following the government's recommended boycott of the Moscow Games.

## Energetic superstars warm Canadian hearts

OTTAWA (R) — When economic recession bites and a fierce winter provides temperatures to match, Canadians look to their national heroes to lift their spirits.

Last year it was Terry Fox, a one-legged cancer victim who ran half way across Canada with an artificial limb.

He raised more than \$20 million for cancer research before dying, amid national mourning, at

the age of 22.

This year, it's young Wayne Gretzky, who has achieved stardom across North America over the past three seasons, through sheer excellence and without controversy, as the best ice hockey player in the professional leagues.

He was in the headlines two weeks ago for signing a record-setting contract with the Edmonton Oilers of the National Hockey League (NHL).

The day before his 21st birthday on January 26, he agreed to a new, 21-year contract with Edmonton that could earn him more than \$17 million in the first 15 years.

The contract makes him the owner of a shopping centre somewhere in Western Canada, an investment against old age.

Gretzky has been scoring at an amazing pace this season and seems destined to break every record in the book.

In the 1980-81 NHL campaign, Gretzky scored 55 goals and 109 assists for 164 points in the regular season, breaking Phil Esposito's record of 152 total points. His 109 assists bettered Bobby Orr's mark of 102.

The red-headed superstar is scoring at an even faster pace this season and seems a good bet to surpass Esposito's regular-season record of 76 goals and his own points mark.

So far, Gretzky has 63 goals and 77 assists for 140 points after 53 games in an 80-game schedule.

He is 55 points ahead of second-place Peter Stastny (30-55) of the Quebec Nordiques.

Hockey is a game in which players can last well into their thirties and, in some cases, beyond. So Gretzky, nicknamed 'The Kid,' figures to be around for some time.

Peter Pocklington, owner of the Oilers, joked that Gretzky might emulate another legendary player, Gordie Howe, and become a grandfather while still playing for Edmonton.

Pocklington said Gretzky was worth the record contract. "Wayne is a hero to young people and young people need heroes."

Gretzky was characteristically modest about the contract. "It's hard to believe," he said. "After all, I'm just a farm boy." Such remarks are part of Gretzky's appeal.

He is something of a cultural phenomenon, quiet and una-

suming in a continent which lionises its sports stars, and he is still a shy person despite the barrage of publicity his stardom has brought.

Asked how he reached the top in his sport, Gretzky said in a recent interview: "Since age two, I have put a lot of time into it. I used to skate eight hours a day when I was eight years old. But I enjoyed it and I still do."

In a tough sport, where controversy regularly swirls over violent play and fighting, Gretzky is rarely involved. He has won trophies for gentlemanly play.

He is tall, handsome and wholesome, and makers of products ranging from soft drinks to jeans, not to mention hockey gear, vie for his advertising services.

Gretzky's family came from the Soviet Union, so in a sport whose traditional stars were French or English Canadians, his success boosts Canada's policy of "multiculturalism."

He says the lowest point in his meteoric career came last September, when the Soviet Union trounced Canada to win the Canada Cup tournament. "After we lost, all I wanted to do was just leave, to go away," he told a reporter.

Typically, however, and despite national disappointment, Gretzky was one of the few Canadian players to attend a post-game reception which prime minister Pierre Trudeau had laid on, intending to celebrate an anticipated victory.

## Stenmark wins his 5th World Ski Cup race

KIRCHBERG, Austria (R) — Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark won his fifth World Ski Cup race of the season with a comfortable victory in the giant slalom here Tuesday.

Stenmark, winner of the slalom and silver medalist in the giant at last week's World Championship in Schladming, Austria, made sure of yet another triumph by building up a 1.03 second lead over American arch-rival Phil Mahre in the first run.

The super Swede relaxed slightly on the second leg but still finished 0.92 seconds ahead of

Mahre with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg third.

Tuesday's race, through 56 gates down a drop of 392 metres on both runs, was a substitute for an earlier event in Val d'Isere which was cancelled due to bad weather.

Phil Mahre, virtually assured of the overall World Cup title, appeared hungover by his failure to complete both slalom events at Schladming and made several mistakes on the first leg.

His younger twin Steve, the surprise giant slalom gold medalist at Schladming, finished 15th.

## Argentine Grand Prix formally cancelled

PARIS (A.P.) — The Argentine Grand Prix, second round of the world drivers championship scheduled for Buenos Aires March 7, was formally cancelled Tuesday by the International Autosport Federation (FISA).

FISA said in a communique the race was being withdrawn from the calendar, indicating that there was a request to reschedule it later in the year.

Spain has applied for a Grand Prix at the Jarama circuit, near Madrid, June 27, during the World Cup, but FISA did not say if it would replace the Argentine event.

The FISA statement said "no specific request has been presented concerning the Brazilian Grand

Prix which will be held on the scheduled date of March 21."

There had been concern over the Brazilian race because it usually shares the heavy travel expenses of bringing the Grand Prix teams to South America with Argentina. It is promoted by the Formula One Constructors Association (FOCA) which groups the independent Grand Prix teams.

FISA said that the Argentine organisers had said the uncertainty caused by the dispute between the drivers and FISA, which resulted in a one-day strike by the drivers at the season's first race in South Africa, had led to withdrawal of sponsors, and a potentially heavy loss.

## MODERN FURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

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With living rooms, kitchen, bathrooms and central heating.

Location: Jabal Amman, between 3rd and 4th Circles  
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TEAMCO Abu-Lughod Bros. Inc. has a vacancy for an afternoon (4-6 p.m.) part-time secretary mastering English, typing and telex.

If interested, call tel. 21244 to obtain address for application and fix interview.

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## WANTED MARKETING ASSISTANT

A European Diplomatic Mission has a vacancy for a Marketing Assistant.

The applicant must have the following qualifications:  
— University Degree (Degree in Economics an advantage)  
— Minimum of three years of marketing-related experience  
— Excellent command of the English and Arabic languages and ability to translate between the two languages (knowledge of typing an advantage)  
— Ability to interpret simultaneously during business negotiations

Annual starting salary: JD 4,500

Only highly qualified applicants need apply. If interested, send resume with photograph, telephone number and address, to P.O. Box 950239, Amman.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

North-South vulnerable.  
South deals.

NORTH  
♠ 652  
♥ QJ742  
♦ A73  
♣ J6

WEST EAST  
♠ Q3 ♠ 1097  
♥ K85 ♥ A1063  
♦ QJ102 ♦ 864  
♣ Q932 ♣ 1084

SOUTH  
♠ AKJ84  
♥ 9  
♦ K95  
♣ AK75

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♦.

This hand turned up in a national pairs championship. It rewarded those declarers who displayed superior technique.

Note North's raise to two spades. Even though the partnership was using four-card major-suit opening bids, the raise was a better choice than one no trump because the North hand contained a ruffing value to offset the fact that the raise was made with three low trumps. South wasted no time in getting to game.

The queen of diamonds was a popular opening lead, and most declarers won in dummy and took the trump finesse. West won and returned a diamond, and declarer ended up down one, losing a trick in each suit, or a club overruff.

At the table we watched, declarer gave himself an extra chance. He woo the opening lead in his hand and led a low club toward the jack. Had this lost to the queen, declarer would have fallen back on the trump finesse for his contract. As the cards lay, however, West won the queen of clubs and continued with another diamond to force dummy's ace. Declarer cashed the jack of clubs, crossed to his hand with a high trump and discarded dummy's diamond loser on the king of clubs. He then ruffed a diamond on the table.

Declarer was now in the fortunate position of being able to make his contract even if he lost a trump trick. His only loser other than the club he had already surrendered was a heart. But the trump finesse was now a distinct liability—if it lost, declarer would be exposed to a club ruff. In the interests of safety, declarer led a trump to his remaining honor, and was pleasantly surprised to find that the queen dropped offside. As a result, he emerged with an unexpected overtrick.

## Top seeds lift table tennis singles titles

BOMBAY, India (A.P.) — Top seeds Arata Musa of Nigeria and Carole Knight of England on Tuesday won the men's and women's singles titles at the sixth Commonwealth Table Tennis Championships in Bombay.

Knight rallied smartly to edge Alison Gordon, also of England in an exciting final.

Musa whipped Canadian Zoran Kosanovic 21-17, 21-23, 21-14, 21-19 to capture the men's crown. Kosanovic, seeded No. 6, had to fight hard to edge leading Indian player Venugopal Chandrasekhar 23-21, 13-21, 19-21, 21-0, 21-14 in the semifinals. The Indian often huffed Kosanovic with his topspin, but lost his concentration at crucial moments in the match.

On Monday, Chandrasekhar had upset No. 2 seed Paul Day of England in straight games.

In another semifinal contest, tournament favourite Musa be-

ated Manjit Dua of India in straight games. Dua put up a valiant fight in the first game before losing 19-21. The next two games Dua, however, surrendered tamely.

Meanwhile, England lifted the women's doubles crown Tuesday when its top-seeded pair, Carole Knight and Joy Grundy, came from behind to defeat Indians Indu Puri and Vyoma Shah 19-21, 21-13, 21-23, 21-14, 21-11 in a thrilling final.

England — winner of the men's and women's team events last week — also captured the mixed doubles title Tuesday. Grundy teamed with Nigel Eckersley to whip Canadians Mariann Domonkos and Kosanovic 21-13, 27-25, 21-13.

Nigeria's Sunday Eboh and Musa, the only seeded pair to reach the finals, thrashed Kosanovic and Gideon Joe 23-21, 21-17, 13-21, 21-14 to lift the men's doubles cup on Tuesday.

## Teenager heads high-flying ski jump team



GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN (Dad) — Andreas Bauer, 17, from Oberstdorf, Bavaria, here seen in Garmisch, was the surprise of the ski jump season. His teammates Christoph Schwarz, Thomas Prosser and Joachim Ernst, all under 22, have been no less impressive. In only 18 months chief coach Ewald Roscher and his young squad have

substantially improved the Federal Republic of Germany's showing on the ski jump circuit. "Experience is all they need," says the skiing association's Helmut Weinbach, "they already have courage and self-assurance." They gained it in summer training in Berchtesgaden in competition with the world's best.

## MECHANICAL ENGINEER A/C

CILCON LTD seeks employment of an expatriate experienced mechanical engineer with extensive experience in building construction and particularly in CMP programming. Candidate should be capable of co-ordination of other building activities especially structural, architectural and electrical trades. Experience of about 5 years preferable.

Job site is Al Riyadh Centre - a 14 storey commercial centre in Jabal Amman's Third Circle area. Candidate shall be asked for other assignments, including review of A/C design.

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Tel. 61293 - Mr. Raja Halazon.

JORDAN  
TIMES  
Tel: 67171

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Location: Near The Gardens  
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TENDER NOTICE  
Jordan Electricity Authority  
Aqaba thermal power station  
Tender No. 3/82  
SWITCHYARD ISLAND

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the switchyard island documents, tender No. 3/82, for the Aqaba thermal power station, as of February 9, 1982 from the consulting engineer offices and from the JEA offices.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of switchyard required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally competent firms with ample experience in this type of work, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a nonrefundable fee of JD 100 or \$300 per set (consisting of two copies), at the following addresses:

Jordan Electricity Authority  
Purchase and Procurement Department  
Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle  
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan  
Telex 21259 JEASAK JO

Chas. T. Main International Inc.  
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center  
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
Telex 940598  
Telephone: (617) 262 - 3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Saturday April 17, 1982 at 10:00 a.m.

Notice of INVITATION TO  
TENDER No. 1747 issued by  
YARMOUK UNIVERSITY, Irbid,  
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
for a project financed by the  
European Economic Community

## 1. PARTICIPATION (open invitation to tender):

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and of the nine Member States signatory to the Cooperation Agreement of 18 January, 1977 between the EEC and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The tenderer shall remain bound by his tender for a period of 60 days as from the final date for the lodging of the tenders.

## 2. SUBJECT:

Invitation to tender for the supply in 29 lots, installation and commissioning of equipment for chemistry, physics and biology laboratories, an optical reader, 50 electric typewriters, microfilm and microfiche equipment and a complete book-binding service for Yarmouk University.

## 3. INVITATION TO TENDER DOSSIER (for Jordanians):

In English only; may be obtained free of charge from:

- The Secretary of the Central Tender Committee, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.
- The Supplies Representative, Liaison Office of Yarmouk University, Amman, Jordan.
- The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, P.O. Box 926794, Amman, Jordan.
- Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, 200, rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.
- Information Offices of the European Communities in: D-53, Bonn, Zitellmannstrasse 22, The Hague, Lange Voorhout 29, Luxembourg, Chamber de Commerce, 7, rue Alcide de Gasperi, B.P. 1053, F-75782 Paris Cedex 16, 61, Rue des Belles-Feuilles 1-00187 Rome, Via Poli 29, DK-1596 Copenhagen V, Industrisraadet, H.C. Andersens Bd. 18, Dublin, 39 Maleswirth Street, London W8 4 QQ, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens.

4. TENDERS should be sent to Central Tender Committee for Supplies, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan, to arrive at the latest by 15 April 1982 at 10.00 hours local time.

The tenders will be opened in public in Irbid on 15 April 1982, at 10.00 hours local time.

سكزا على الجبل







# WORLD

## Pope Paul defends Solidarity

VATICAN CITY (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II received exiled members of Poland's Solidarity labour movement Tuesday and issued one of his strongest defences yet of the first free labour union in the Soviet bloc, suspended under martial law.

The Polish-born pontiff said the union was a "legitimate" force that had been officially recognised by Polish authorities, and he praised it for refusing to resort to violence "even in today's difficult situation."

Twelve exiled Solidarity mem-

bers were on the 30-member international labour delegation received by the Pope in the Vatican Throne Room. They included Bogdan Chwiski, deputy director of Solidarity's weekly magazine who was in Rome when martial law was declared Dec. 13.

Other delegation members came from France, Belgium, Italy and West Germany.

Recalling his meeting last year with Lech Walesa and other Solidarity members at the Vatican along with a representative of the Polish diplomatic corps in Rome, the Pope said, "The status of the free labour union 'solidarnosc' had been approved and therefore the legitimate existence and specific activities of this labour union were recognised."

The Pope stressed that Solidarity did not have political aims, saying that its creation "shows there is no contradiction between this autonomous social existence by workers and the structure of the (Communist) system which appeals to human labour."

"No one is better placed than you, ladies and gentlemen, to see how the problems of 'Solidarnosc' today are not just a Polish affair, but in their origins and effects reach the entire (labour) movement."

He said that Solidarity's present difficulties "cannot allow us to forget that this labour union acquired and still has the character of an authentic representative of workers recognised and confirmed by the organs of power. It is and it remains an autonomous and independent labour union faithful to its initial inspiration which refuses violence even in today's difficult situation."

## DC-3 crashes in Philippines

MANILA (A.P.) — A chartered DC-3 plane carrying Japanese tourists and Filipino escorts crashed into a central Philippine mountain Tuesday and the Philippine News Agency (PNA) said six people were killed.

Several persons were injured but an exact figure was not immediately available because of conflicting reports on the total number of people, including crewmen, aboard the plane.

Officials of a Philippine resort company which sponsored the trip said the Philippine-registered plane carried 26 Japanese passengers, two Filipino guides and three crew members. They said six of them were injured.

But PNA, quoting provincial authorities said there were 36 passengers and crewmen aboard and 30 were injured.

The plane, belonging to a private air company called Trans Air, crashed in thick clouds into a mountain in the coastal town of Pilar in Capiz Province, Pampanga Island, about 360 kilometres southeast of Manila.

## Murdoch threatens to axe Times

LONDON (A.P.) — A print union leader Tuesday described as "crazy" newspaper publisher Rupert Murdoch's threat to shut down the Times of London and the Sunday Times unless the pay-roll is slashed by 25 per cent "within days."

"To give us just a few days to agree to 600 redundancies (permanent layoffs) is not on," said Bill Booroff, local secretary of the National Graphical Association, one of the two major print and clerical unions due to be hit hardest.

"Mr. Murdoch is acting crazy about this," he said.

Shares in News International Co., which operates the Times papers and Mr. Murdoch's two other British national newspapers, fell 10 pence (18.5 cents) to 93 pence (\$1.72) Tuesday on the London stock exchange.

The drop wiped off \$4 million (\$7.4 million) from the company's stock market value.

As management and union officials began negotiations with the future of the prestigious, heavily losing newspapers again in the balance, Times Newspapers Managing Director Gerald Long said Mr. Murdoch's Monday night ultimatum was his last.

"A certain number of union representatives think they have heard this all before and believe that if they wait it will go away," said Mr. Long. "Well, it is not going to go away this time."

Australian owner Murdoch, in a personal letter to all the papers, 2,600 full-time employees, said the newspapers he bought a year ago are in "desperate" financial straits, and demanded in immediate 600 layoffs.

It came in over a line of the beacons.

The pilot and co-pilot survived in their shattered-off cockpit but were badly injured.

All except one of the people on the plane were Japanese. The sole foreigner was an official of Korean Airlines, a JAL spokesman said.

JAL said the pilot, Seiji Katagiri, a veteran of 11 years on DC-8s, reported all was normal as he made his final swing across Tokyo Bay for the landing.

Recordings of conversations between Haneda tower and the aircraft conclude with the pilot confirming that he was about to land.

Then the plane's radio went dead and a voice from the tower was heard vainly calling for the crashed aircraft.

Rescuers at the scene said an engine of the DC-8 may have sucked in one of the many seabirds which rest on the approach beacons.

But Stewardess Eiko Ito, 24, who survived with all the other crew members, told reporters she heard no engine sounds to indicate a bird strike.

"The plane was in a normal attitude for landing," she said, adding that she herself was knocked to the floor by the impact of the crash and struggled to her feet as water rushed into the plane.

Fishing boats and rescue craft rushed to the scene and plucked dazed survivors to safety.

Helicopters striking flimsy rafts also took turns lifting off survivors who huddled on the wings of the stricken airliner.

## Jakarta expels Soviet diplomat, considers cut in embassy staff

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia is considering drastic reduction in the number of Soviet embassy staff here, after expelling a diplomat for spying, government sources said Tuesday.

The diplomat, Assistant Military Attaché Lt.-Col. Egorov, has already left Indonesia, a spokesman said. He would not comment on a local press report that the diplomat had been arrested after a member of the Indonesian armed forces passed him a film.

The spokesman said there was a fist fight at the airport between Indonesian security agents and Soviet diplomats as the agents moved in to arrest Alexander Finenko, the Jakarta chief of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, who was seeing off the diplomat.

The diplomats fought to prevent the arrest, he said.

Mr. Finenko, who does not have diplomatic status, is still being held because of "strong indications" that he also was involved in espionage, the spokesman added.

A senior government official, who declined to be identified, told Reuters that in the light of the incident Indonesia was seriously considering a big cut in the Soviet embassy staff of 140, including 40 diplomats.

Western diplomatic sources said they had been told privately that the press report on the colonel's expulsion was essentially correct.

It said he was under surveillance in a Jakarta restaurant when an

army reservist passed him a small camera loaded with film.

The diplomat was arrested as he left the restaurant and the camera and film were confiscated. He was taken to military headquarters for interrogation, but later released.

The following day, Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja called in Soviet Ambassador Ivan Shpedakko and told him Col. Egorov had 48 hours to leave the country.

Soviet-Indonesian relations have never been good since the staunchly anti-Communist regime of President Suharto came to power in 1965. They deteriorated recently after Moscow Radio broadcast messages referring to the banned Indonesian Communist Party, PKI.

## Reagan wants big buildup of RDF

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — To deter and oppose what the United States views as aggression by the Soviet Union in the Southwest Asia/Arabian Gulf area, President Ronald Reagan wants to vastly increase the size and capabilities of the new U.S. Rapid Deployment Force over a five-year period.

This objective was formally proposed by Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger on Monday in his annual report to Congress covering fiscal years 1983-87 programmes.

"Recent events have dramatically increased the Soviet Union's access to the Gulf region," the secretary's report said. Among these events he cited conditions in Iran that might facilitate intrusion of a Soviet military presence, a major military presence by Moscow and its allies in South Yemen and Ethiopia, and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which "has moved the potential Soviet front line further toward the Gulf."

Meanwhile, he said, Africa has increasingly become "the target of subversion by the Soviets and their surrogates" who are involved in more than 20 countries. Of particular concern, he added, "is the growing Libyan intervention and the Soviet-Cuban presence in the Horn of Africa."

The defence secretary noted that one-third of the free world's supply of oil is produced in Southwest Asia, making it extremely important to the interests of the United States and its allies.

## Warsaw re-examines union rights

WARSAW (R) — A Polish minister said Tuesday his government was re-examining the right of unions to strike, one of the main gains of Polish workers following nationwide stoppages in 1980.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki, in an interview with the PAP news agency, said the government was working on a programme to shape the legal foundations of "socialist renewal," the official term for the reform programme set in motion by the strikes.

However, the minister said a draft trade union bill required more "readjustments" to cover

such questions as preventing unions becoming political parties, and union activity among civil servants.

One of the main charges laid against the independent union Solidarity by the Communist authorities was that it exceeded its statutes by becoming a political organisation.

"The issue of strike also requires some rethinking," Mr. Zawadzki was quoted as saying. "The point is to create legal guarantees against the possibility of abusing this right, against transforming it into an instrument of strike terrorism."

## British Rail operates with lone driver

LONDON (A.P.) — A lone train driver broke ranks with 25,000 striking drivers and showed up for work Tuesday, allowing British Rail to operate limited service despite the 13th shutdown in the past four weeks.

But all other trains on the 17,700-kilometre rail network were halted, and the morning commuter rush began before 5 a.m., even earlier than on previous strike days.

Police said main highways into London, which has about one mil-

lion weekday commuters, were clogged by 6 a.m. and emergency parking lots were filled before sunrise.

"It looks like another nightmare day," said a spokesman for the Royal Automobile Club.

### Union snubs mediation

Ray Buckton, leader of the striking Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers, delivered a fresh snub to mediators trying to resolve the dispute over pay and

productivity.

He said he would boycott a meeting by B.R. Chairman Sir Peter Parker and other officials with the independent advisory, conciliation and arbitration service.

Mr. Buckton said through a spokesman he would meet instead with the union's executive committee plotting strategy for further rail disruptions.

B.R. operated a train along a 24-kilometre route between Nottingham and Derby in northern England when an unidentified driver appeared for work. But officials said only two passengers were on the train because commuters were unaware that it would be operating.

However, it marked the first time since the dispute began Jan. 13 that B.R. has managed to operate any service on strike days.

The latest two-day strike came on Tuesday and Thursday instead of the usual Wednesday and Thursday to make it more difficult to get trains back in operation.

The train drivers are striking over B.R.'s refusal to give them a three per cent pay increase without a change in work scheduling.

State-run B.R. reported the dispute has cost £60 million (more than \$111 million) in lost revenue. The British Railways board said it has exceeded its 1981-82 limits on government funding by £50 million.

## 24 killed, 150 survive in JAL crash

TOKYO (R) — Twenty-four people were killed but 150 survived when a Japanese airliner crashed into Tokyo Bay Tuesday after what survivors called an apparent loss of power during a landing approach.

The cockpit of the Japan Airlines (JAL) DC-8 was completely sheared off in the crash and ended up in shallow water with the remainder of the four-engined aircraft resting on its roof.

Police said all the survivors were injured, 78 of them seriously, when the plane hit a beacon and smashed into the sea seconds before its planned landing at Tokyo's Haneda domestic airport.

Survivors said the plane, on a flight from the southern city of Fukuoka, seemed to lose power as

it came in over a line of the beacons.

The pilot and co-pilot survived in their shattered-off cockpit but were badly injured.

All except one of the people on the plane were Japanese. The sole foreigner was an official of Korean Airlines, a JAL spokesman said.

JAL said the pilot, Seiji Katagiri, a veteran of 11 years on DC-8s, reported all was normal as he made his final swing across Tokyo Bay for the landing.

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But Stewardess Eiko Ito, 24, who survived with all the other crew members, told reporters she heard no engine sounds to indicate a bird strike.

"The plane was in a normal attitude for landing," she said, adding that she herself was knocked to the floor by the impact of the crash and struggled to her feet as water rushed into the plane.

Fishing boats and rescue craft rushed to the scene and plucked dazed survivors to safety.

Helicopters striking flimsy rafts also took turns lifting off survivors who huddled on the wings of the stricken airliner.

## Reagan plans to increase aid to Salvadorean junta

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan is proposing to almost double U.S. aid to El Salvador amid rising concern in Congress about escalating American military involvement there.

Senate and State Department sources said Mr. Reagan's new budget included \$225 million for El Salvador and a request was being prepared for about \$100 million more.

The \$325 million proposal requires congressional approval and voting on the issue will be a crucial test of support for the president's commitment to help the Salvadorean ruling junta resist guerrilla insurgents.

The sources said Monday night the new request included \$60 million in military aid.

At a Senate foreign relations committee hearing, several senators asked if America was sliding into a "quagmire" in El Salvador much as it did in Vietnam. As-

istant Secretary of State Thomas Enders said it was impossible to say whether U.S. combat troops might one day be needed in El Salvador but said that was not anticipated now.

He said he was optimistic El Salvador's government would achieve a political settlement through democratic elections. He said the purpose of U.S. aid was to help the government resist a guerrilla takeover.

But Democratic senators Paul Tsongas and Christopher Dodd said the way to achieve a political settlement was through negotiation with the insurgents.

## Red Brigades make off with huge arms haul

NAPLES (R) — Armed guerrillas overpowered guards at an Italian army depot Tuesday and escaped with large quantities of weapons and ammunition, police reported.

The raid took place near the small town of Santa Maria Capua Vetere, north of Naples.

According to first reports three or four men overpowered, disarmed and gagged at least 13 guards and then broke into the depot.

Police later said one of the raiders shouted: "We are the Red Brigades" when the gang burst into the guards' room.

They said stolen weapons included 20 assault rifles, several machine-guns and other automatic weapons. Two bazookas and some 60-millimetre shells were also stolen.

Dozens of Red Brigade guerrilla suspects have been among 150 people arrested by Italy's anti-terrorist police after the firing in Padua on Jan. 28 of kidnapped U.S. Brig.-Gen. James Dozier.

Police also discovered 25 guerrilla hideouts and found two Red Brigades arms caches near Venice and Florence last week.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Montazeri attacks Gulf council

BEIRUT (A.P.) — A leading Iranian clergyman on Tuesday expressed regret at the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and accused the Arabian Gulf countries of trying to pressure the fundamentalist regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Tehran Radio reported.

Ayatollah Khomeini's hand-picked heir-apparent, Ayatollah Hussein-Ali Montazeri, said the GCC was formed "upon the prodding and provocation of the United States."

Speaking to a group of foreigners who came to Iran for the third anniversary of the Feb. 11 Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Montazeri referred to the 16-month-old war between Iran and Iraq and said, "If all this armour and manpower was sent to the Israeli border, there would be no sign of Israel left."

### Iranian delegation holds Kremlin talks

MOSCOW (A.P.) — An Iranian delegation headed by Energy Minister Hassan Ghassemlou met Tuesday in the Kremlin with Vasily Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the ruling Soviet politburo, the Soviet news agency TASS reported.

It was believed to be the highest level meeting between representatives of the two countries since the 1979 Iranian revolution.

TASS said "questions of Soviet-Iranian relations were touched upon," signalling that the two sides had begun a discussion of political matters. There was no mention of how long Tuesday's round of talks lasted, and the other members of the Iranian delegation were not identified.

### Sheikh Sabah named information minister

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah was also appointed information minister under a decree published Tuesday.

Sheikh Sabah has been acting information minister since the present Kuwaiti cabinet was formed in March 1981.

### Syria calls for boycott of U.S.

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's government-controlled press has called for an Arab economic boycott of the United States because Washington voted against the imposition of sanctions on Israel in the United Nations for the annexation of Golan Heights.

In an editorial the government newspaper Tishrin said the Arabs had to move from reaction to action and added: "It is also necessary for the Arabs to boycott the United States economically."

### Sheikh Khalifa confers with Senator Glenn

ABU DHABI (A.P.) — Maj. Gen. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed, the crown prince and defence minister of the United Arab Emirates, conferred Tuesday with U.S. Senator John Glenn.

Officials said bilateral relations and the Middle East and Gulf situations were discussed.

The Gulf News Agency said Sheikh Khalifa stressed to the Ohio Democrat "the firm belief of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in the necessity of removing the Gulf area from the sphere of international conflicts."

This was vital, Sheikh Khalifa was quoted as adding, "so that the region may remain an area of security, peace and stability, to undertake its role in contributing to the international community and in stressing development issues, which represent the primary concern of the region's peoples."

### 2 killed in Beirut clashes

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen shot dead a member of a left-wing militia and a follower of a rival Shiite Muslim group in separate attacks Monday, Beirut newspapers reported Tuesday.

Newspapers published a statement by the left-wing pro-Iraqi Baath Party saying that gunmen had killed one of its members in a Beirut suburb as he was returning with other mourners from his mother's funeral.



The rebel leader Hissene Habre

to Faya, had "allied" to the FAN.

The president's office issued a statement Friday against what it called "an orchestrated campaign to defame the facts," and said for those who have forgotten "the men and the means that defeated Habre in 1980 were still available."

This is an obvious reference to the Libyans, but there is considerable doubt whether the Libyans actually would intervene again to support Mr. Goukouni.

Travellers arriving here from Moussoro said there had been no change there recently. The president's chief military aide showed a reporter copies of routine administrative messages that had been sent to Moussoro Friday.

### External aid

The French government has been supplying the bulk of financial and military aid to the government since the departure of the Libyans and recently named a career diplomat, Claude Soubeste, to reopen their embassy here.

The U.S. embassy has reopened at the former ambassador's residence with a staff of four headed by Charge d'Affaires John Blane. Mr. Blane had been commuting from Kousseri daily by dugout canoe, but officially established his residence here last week.

The United States is contributing \$12 million worth of material and aid to support the OAU force and food aid through the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. There is, however, no regular U.S. aid programme to Chad.

Until recently the American government had been supplying military aid to Mr. Habre through Egypt and the Sudan. Mr. Habre has consistently denied receiving any outside assistance, saying his forces rely solely on captured weapons and ammunition.

But both the Egyptian and Sudanese governments had publicly acknowledged their support for the rebels.

When Mr. Goukouni visited Khartoum last month, however, President Jafar Numeiri promised him that all aid to the FAN would cease and that Chad and Sudan would move to restore normal relations.

Resentment over U.S. assistance to Mr. Habre is still evident, however, in the ministry of defence here and in other military circles.

### Will OAU fight for Goukouni?

Chadian observers, who requested anonymity, say some members of the government — itself a loose coalition of competing factions — are worried that the OAU is seeking some sort of rapprochement between the government and the rebel forces, Forces du Nord (FAN), before a mini-summit Thursday and Friday in Nairobi to discuss the future of the peace-keeping force. The government has said it was willing to talk with the FAN, but not with Mr. Habre.

President Goukouni wants the OAU troops to take an active role in repelling the advances of the FAN in the eastern part of the country. OAU spokesmen, including the Nigerian commander, Gen. Geoffrey Ejiga, have said the troops are to act as a buffer between opposing Chadian factions which have been fighting off and on for years.

But at a news conference during a recent visit here by the OAU, secretary general Gen. Ejiga said the OAU troops would "resist any attempt at infiltration."

### Libyan pullout has helped Habre

Since the Libyan pullout, Mr. Habre and his estimated 4,000 troops have retaken several towns near the Sudanese border as well as Abeche and Oum Hadjem two important towns on the main road west from the Sudan border to N'Djamena. Faya Largeau, a town in Mr. Habre's home region in the far north, also is under FAN control.

There were reports here in the past week of fighting between government and FAN troops in Mangalmé, a town in central Chad east of the provincial capital where OAU troops are based.

The government reacted strongly last week to reports in the French press that the town of Moussoro, 250 kilometres northeast of here on the road